

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1816.

VOL. I.

Religious Miscellany.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

At the First Anniversary of the Hibernian Church Missionary Society, held in the Rev. J. H. Singer, Fellow of the College, delivered the following eloquent address.]

My Lord—However inadequate to my feelings, I yet am glad of an opportunity of addressing this respectable meeting, expressing my heart-felt approval of the noble object of this Society, and the interest which it has for its ultimate success. Let us hope that not a corner of our Indian Empire will be revisited by the Missionary and the Bible. Let us hope that her arid deserts will be watered by the streams of truth, her fainting children fed by the bread of everlasting life; that the exertions of this and similar Societies, like the tree fabled of by the early voyagers, will collect the treasures of heaven to pour them down in copious streams on the parched and craving soil; and that the knowledge of God will cover the land, as the waters cover the sea. Am I sanguine in hoping, that, in such glooms, Ireland will have her share? Am I sanguine in hoping, that she will bear her part in the labor and in the reward?—I trust not.

Though, since we last met, Heaven has called to itself the man whose unwearied exertions first brought this subject prominently forward, while his piety and his benevolence and his simplicity adorned even the cause which he preached; though he, suffered but like the prophet to view the glorious prospect of his success, was taken from this world of care, let us hope that his spirit remains among us—let us hope that though the prophet is removed, his mantle has fallen on earth—let us hope that some portion of it has fallen on this land which he once honored with his presence—and then, whether his eulogy be pronounced in Sanscrit or in English, whether his tomb be raised on the Ganges or the Thames, when the Christian Philanthropist or the Rescued Idolater repairs thither to thank his God that there has been such a man, let us hope that Ireland will share a portion of his gratitude, and that our exertions will be offered to the Throne of Grace accompanied by the name and memory of Buchanan.

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

My Lord, to be ranked as the strangest anomalies of the human mind, that this great, this interesting subject should have met with heads of coldness, or hearts so hard, as to oppose its success? Is it not strange, that which appeals by every motive to the human mind, the Christian—which binds the Worldling by his interest, the Moralist by his humanity, the Patriot by his hopes—a cause whose means are beneficent and persuasion, and end is but happiness and salvation to our benighted species, should be opposed, maligned, and rank and influence should be arrayed against it?—that facts should be misrepresented or denied, reasoning should be evaded; nay, that the cause of the Koran, and the mildness of Vedas, should have been placed in competition beside the Law of the Gospel of Christ!

may hear, that they may believe, that they may live? Oh, if you indeed think that there is no other name under heaven whereby man can be saved, but the name of Jesus—if you do not think our faith to be foolishness, and its promises delusions—if you do not expect that Brahma, and Mahomet, and Christ shall be alike powerful to save—Oh, CHRISTIANIZE THE EAST.

Already has this great subject engaged the attention and approbation of the British Legislature, and the Missionary is now armed by the decree of that august Assembly. Let us, my Lord, anticipate the glorious results of that decree. Let us hope that not a corner of our Indian Empire will be revisited by the Missionary and the Bible. Let us hope that her arid deserts will be watered by the streams of truth, her fainting children fed by the bread of everlasting life; that the exertions of this and similar Societies, like the tree fabled of by the early voyagers, will collect the treasures of heaven to pour them down in copious streams on the parched and craving soil; and that the knowledge of God will cover the land, as the waters cover the sea. Am I sanguine in hoping, that, in such glooms, Ireland will have her share? Am I sanguine in hoping, that she will bear her part in the labor and in the reward?—I trust not.

Though, since we last met, Heaven has called to itself the man whose unwearied exertions first brought this subject prominently forward, while his piety and his benevolence and his simplicity adorned even the cause which he preached; though he, suffered but like the prophet to view the glorious prospect of his success, was taken from this world of care, let us hope that his spirit remains among us—let us hope that though the prophet is removed, his mantle has fallen on earth—let us hope that some portion of it has fallen on this land which he once honored with his presence—and then, whether his eulogy be pronounced in Sanscrit or in English, whether his tomb be raised on the Ganges or the Thames, when the Christian Philanthropist or the Rescued Idolater repairs thither to thank his God that there has been such a man, let us hope that Ireland will share a portion of his gratitude, and that our exertions will be offered to the Throne of Grace accompanied by the name and memory of Buchanan.

MISSIONARY TOUR IN CANADA.

[We have been politely favored with the Report of the Oneida Female Missionary Society, made at their annual meeting in Utica on the 3d ult. The greater part of the Report is occupied in a detailed Narrative of the Rev. Henry Smith's Mission in the western parts of New-York. During this Mission, Mr. Smith established three or four Auxiliary Missionary Societies, and witnessed several interesting Revivals of Religion, especially in East Bloomfield and Parma. In the concluding part of the Narrative Mr. Smith gives the following account of his visit to Canada.]

In a former communication, I have stated that the low state of my health, in connexion with a desire to ascertain the religious prospects of that region, led me to take the tour. A voyage on the lake was considered beneficial. Took passage from the mouth of Genesee river about the middle of May, and arrived on the fourth day at Little York, in Upper Canada. This village is now the permanent seat of government in the upper province and contains about six hundred inhabitants. It has a fine harbor, and, from its connexion with the posts along the lakes, is a place of commercial importance. Called on some of the principal characters in the place, by whom I was hospitably received. There is an Episcopal establishment at York, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Strachan, a gentleman of extensive literary and theological attainments. Preached two Sabbaths, besides several lectures on week days. Congregations were numerous and attentive. At the close of the second Sabbath, the gratitude of the people was expressed by a contribution of \$53. As my health was somewhat improved by the voyage, and as the cry was made from various parts, "Come over and help us," I set out on horseback and explored the interior, between thirty and forty miles to the north of York.

The country is in general remarkably fine, bearing marks of high agricultural improvement—the road was thickly settled, the families are frequently emigrating from the States. Preached, going out and returning, twelve times—visited about fifty families, of various religious persuasions. One third of the population, I should judge, are from New-England; the rest from various countries. The sad effects resulting from the want of religious instruction, were visible in the prevalence of intemperance, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, and the insubordination of children to parental authority, want of Bibles, and ignorance even of the theory of vital religion. There was notwithstanding, a respectable portion of pious and exemplary people, who were mourning over the sins of the land, and

who were anxious to have a reform. On this route I was surprised at the extent of the congregations, and the still attention paid to the word preached. Often many were in tears, and numbers would travel from five to twelve miles to an appointment to preach. In all places I was kindly received.

Through the whole extent of this province, I could hear of only four settled ministers of the Presbyterian order, and those far remote from this region, six or eight Episcopalian, and a few Methodist preachers. The anxiety of the people generally for preaching, the pressing and affecting requests to tarry longer, the gratitude expressed, were enough to melt the hardest heart. They were alone, in a remote corner of the earth—they had none to unfold to themselves and their children the way of salvation. We are willing, said they, and abundantly able to support the gospel. But we can find none to come among us. Why are we so much neglected by our brethren and friends in the States? I could only reply to their affecting expostulations, that I would use my influence with our Missionary Societies to send them missionaries speedily. I have since received a petition from them, signed by many worthy and respectable people in and about York, repeating their requests.

Though we have more calls for laborers in our country than can be supplied, yet I earnestly hope our destitute brethren in Canada will not be forgotten.

Should Missionaries go to this part of Canada, two stations strike me as peculiarly eligible, viz. at York and Marcum, 16 miles north. Let one be stationed at York: he might get half or two thirds of his support there. He will have that place, the Humber, 7 miles up the lake, Scarborough, 10 miles east of York, settled by Presbyterians from Scotland, who are anxious, extremely anxious for the word; and a settlement five miles north of York, where they are about erecting a house for worship. Let another missionary be stationed at Marcum, and he will have, besides that place where partial provision has been made for the gospel, a settlement five miles to the south, another nine miles north, a third two miles north-east of the last, at Newmarket, where are many respectable and intelligent inhabitants, and several others in different parts of Marcum. At all these places I preached to large audiences, and am assured by gentlemen well informed, that an adequate support might be gained on the missionary field.

Left this desolate region, not without fervent desire that the Lord would speedily thrust in faithful laborers to gather the whitening harvest, and crossed the Ontario to Fort George. From thence crossed the Niagara to Lewiston, the third station to which I was directed.

The sad effects of the late war will long be visible, I fear, in this region. Intemperance, profanity and Sabbath-breaking are lamentably prevalent, especially among the lower classes of society. At Lewiston there is a strong desire expressed for moral reform, and handsome provision has been made for the establishment of the gospel. The village is delightfully situated on the Niagara, with safe navigation to the lake, and is settling fast with respectable and intelligent inhabitants. I preached two Sabbaths in this place, and five times in the vicinity. Visited Fort Niagara and preached to the soldiers. The present force consists of 160 men—they had not heard a sermon since the war. My labors were gratefully received. The reflection was consoling, that the roar of cannon and the war-whoop of the savage were succeeded by the preaching of that gospel, which announces peace on earth and good will to man. The soldiers were generally destitute of Bibles; an evil, I fear, which extensively prevails on our military posts.

But no where on my mission have I been more interested than in my visit to the Tuscarora Indians, who live in a pleasant village, 2 miles east of Lewiston.

They have had two missionaries, but both unfortunately became the victims of intemperance. They are now destitute. Mr. Butrick, a pious and faithful young man, who has long had a desire to labor among the heathen, will probably soon be stationed there. I preached twice with them by an interpreter, Nicholas Cusic, who is employed by the New-York Missionary Society to instruct them. The audience was attentive; the music was delightful. Cusic made the concluding prayer—his manner was solemn and fervent, and at the close of the meeting, the chiefs manifested their gratitude for condescending, as they termed it, to notice my red brethren, and hoped the Great Spirit would bless me and give me a prosperous journey to my native land. Several of this nation are hopelessly pious—they are a peaceable and industrious tribe.

I will now conclude my narrative, already, I fear, protracted to a tedious length, with some general remarks.

From past experience I feel persuaded, it is better to locate more and itinerate less. The apostles were usually stationary for a time, not however as a

permanent thing, but as preparatory to an established ministry. Paul tarried at Corinth a year and a half, and as soon as the gospel had taken effect, and churches were gathered, elders were ordained in every city. Titus was left at Crete, to set in order the things that were wanting. In ordinary cases, little good results from a transient sermon: few hear of the appointment: prejudices and religious apathy, cherished by idleness, operate as so many bars to the entrance of truth; while the toils of the missionary and the money of his employers are expended in vain. But admitting that some good is done, yet to indoctrinate the minds of the people, to gather the scattered sheep into the fold of Christ, to bring order out of confusion, to form religious societies, to inspire the people with a taste for preaching, and with a generous zeal in support of religious institutions—must be effected by constant and laborious exertion. In this way also a missionary will sooner be taken from the hands of the society, and less expense incurred.

2. Stations should early be occupied in the missionary field.—Planters come to the ground from various sections of the country, with diverse habits and sentiments. Among these are always more or less corrupt in principles and practice. As the tendency of human nature is to deteriorate, rather than to improve, their influence is powerful, though at first imperceptible. Besides, this influence is not always counteracted by the pious; for it is too often from a privation of religious privileges, that vital piety languishes, and they become either neutral in society, or follow the popular current. Hence the poison of infidelity and heresy is rapidly spread; falling in with the depravity of the heart, the young yield to its seductive power. It grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength. Hence, when a missionary enters on his station, he has formidable obstacles to encounter; here are deep-rooted prejudices to remove, long-established errors to refute and corrupt habits to reform; and then nothing short of the special power of God can give success to his efforts. Many years of unsuccessful labor, and much expense must be incurred, before the prospect brightens, and religious order can arise out of this chaos. But reverse the scene. Let the ground be early pre-occupied, let missionaries go forth as pioneers to prepare the way before bad principles and bad habits become inveterately fixed, vice and infidelity would hide their heads, the popular feeling would be decidedly in favor of virtuous habits; by a divine influence accompanying the word, dead sinners would awaken to spiritual life, churches would be early gathered and houses of worship erected, and stated preaching enjoyed: instead of the unhappy religious differences so prevalent in new settlements, the unity of the Spirit would be maintained in the bond of peace. While the Sabbath, instead of being ushered in by the firing of guns, and spent in worldly business and pleasures, would be employed in preparing for that heavenly rest of which it is an emblem.

3. The present supply of missionary labor is vastly disproportionate to the demand. Formerly, when the savages roamed around the wilderness, emigrations were made with caution. Only a scattered horde here and there was to be found. But now the terrors of the wilderness have been succeeded by a spirit of emigration hitherto unknown. The regions of the east are pouring their young and enterprising inhabitants into the west. The great roads of this western district are thronged with emigrants. The immense increase of population may be estimated from the fact, that a single town in this county has received an addition of one hundred families in one year. It is no uncommon thing to see a populous village emerging from the gloom and solitude of the desert within a few months possessing in itself the resources of old and wealthy places.

Shall this fair portion of our country, abounding like the ancient Canaan, with the necessities and luxuries of life, be suffered to become a moral waste? Shall these precious souls, redeemed by the blood of Jesus, be suffered to grow up in wickedness and sin, and finally sink down to endless woe? While their brethren in the east are going up to the sanctuary of Jehovah, with those who keep holy time and are made joyful in the house of prayer, shall they be left, without even the vestige of the Sabbath, to mourn over departed privileges with their harps hung upon the willows? And when they sleep in dust, shall their children, who might become pillars in the temple of God, be abandoned to all the vices of the new settlements, and entail their example to unborn generations?—Rather shall not more resources be put in operation, and more missionaries be sent out till their wants shall be supplied, and the wilderness blossom as the rose?

Finally there is much encouragement for continuing missionary service. In

the present age of religious enterprise, scarcely a hand is raised in behalf of Zion but what is blest. Missions are joyfully received. Many pious minds remember them at the throne of grace. The word dispensed is heard gladly, and often while prayers ascending, enter the ears of the Lord of Sabbath, a divine influence descends, and the heart of the missionary exults for joy at the hallelujahs of redeemed souls and the tears of mourning penitents.—Go forward then, my respected sisters, in your benevolent labors, with the Priscillas of ancient times. How honorable the employment in which you are engaged. You are co-operating with the wise and good upon earth—with the "ministering spirits" of heaven, and with Jehovah himself.—Be not weary in well doing. Your prayers and your alms will come up as a memorial before God, and will descend in blessings upon yourselves and generations yet unborn.

JEW'S SOCIETY.

[Several Societies have recently been formed in this country for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews. As this object appears to be exciting an increased attention, we have thought that the following Abstract of the Seventh Report of the London Society, made in October last, would not be unseasonable. It is taken from the Missionary Register. It will be recollected that the management of the Society was not at first confined to any denomination of Christians. But this course being attended with many difficulties, the Dissenters have recently in a spirit of true Christian harmony, voluntarily withdrawn and left the whole direction of the Society in the hands of their brethren of the Established Church. They still, however, continue their subscriptions.]

After congratulating the Society on the improved state of its Funds, and the opening of the Episcopal Chapel at Bethnal Green, the Report notices

The Hebrew Translation of the New Testament.

The Gospel of St. Matthew was published more than a year ago. That of St. Mark is now published.—The first two half-sheets of St. Luke have been printed in a rough state, and sent to the literary inspectors. The translation of the first two Gospels has been honored with the approbation of some of the first Hebrew Scholars in the kingdom. Your Committee cannot but feel that the prospect which is afforded, of speedily being enabled to circulate the New-Testament in pure Biblical Hebrew amongst the dispersed of Judah and Israel in every part of the world, will, if realized, be one of the most remarkable occurrences of the present times; and they earnestly hope that in the Divine Councils it may be the appointed means of removing the veil which has so long covered the hearts of the ancient people of God.

Schools.

Since the last Annual Report, 7 boys and 7 Girls have been admitted into the schools of the Society; making the total number since the formation of the Institution, 83 boys and 59 girls. There now remain under the charge of the Institution, 51 boys, and 40 girls: of which number 43 boys, and 32 girls, are in the schools in town, and the remainder, being too young for the schools, are boarded at the expense of the Society.

Jews Baptized.

Since the last Annual Report, two adult Jews have been admitted to baptism. The case of one of these adults is worthy of particular notice. He is a native of Germany. He states that for some years past he had always, though a Jew, had a desire to know something of the Christian Faith. This desire was excited by his finding that in the Jewish Synagogues the service is unintelligible. When he was fifteen years of age he was taken from his parents as a conscript in the French Armies, and served in Spain as a light-horseman: he was in several battles, and twice wounded. From Spain he was marched into France, and thence into Germany, where he remained five months with the grand army of Bonaparte. On being ordered to march for Russia, he deserted, with six others, and got into Denmark. He next went into Sweden, where he obtained a recommendation from a Jewish Gentleman to a Jew residing in Church Street Spitalfields, nearly opposite to the Jews' Chapel. Having gone several times to hear Mr. Frey, he resolved to quit the Jews, and came to the London Society. After being under their patronage about a year, the last part of which he was in the Basket Manufactory, being daily solicited and importuned to leave the Society, he was at length tempted to do so, and went to Holland. But there he found no peace: his conscience smote him day after day. He at length returned to this country, and applied to the Society again to receive him. He was re-admitted to the Basket Manufactory, and has since conducted himself in a manner worthy of his Christian profession, and your Committee have every reason to believe that he is a true convert.

Jews' Chapel, Spitalfields.

The late arrangements, whereby the future management of the Society was placed in the hands of members of the Established Church, and the rules then adopted, which provide that public worship, in the future operations of the Society, shall be conducted according to the formularies and discipline of that church, have rendered it necessary for your Committee to discontinue the lectures at the above chapel by Mr. Frey.

Applications have been made for the ordination of Mr. Frey in the Church of England, which have failed of immediate success; the regulations of the Establishment not allowing the admission of a person who has so recently officiated as a public preacher, without any other authority than that of a licence under the Act of Toleration.

The sphere of usefulness in which Mr. Frey may hereafter be called to act, with the greatest benefit to the cause of his Jewish Brethren, is a point which as yet the Committee do not feel themselves competent to determine.*

The difficulties in which the Society was, until the present moment, known to be involved, may have inspired the unbelieving Jews with a hope that this Institution, like every former attempt which has been made to shake the prejudices of that people, will fall to the ground. But as it has already, in a great measure, emerged from its embarrassments, and is likely, with the Divine Blessing, to proceed in its course with increasing energy, we may confidently hope that the existence of so considerable a number of converted Jews, collected in one congregation, under the patronage of the Established Church, cannot fail powerfully to attract, and ultimately to command, the attention of the Jewish Nation.

It further affords to your committee the greatest satisfaction to state, that, though they have for the present been disappointed in their views of obtaining ordination for Mr. Frey, yet there are several other adult Jews now in this country, of promising talents and piety, who are receiving instruction with a view to ordination. There are also three Jewish youths educating for the same end under the patronage of the Society: if these youths should manifest decided tokens of piety, it may be hoped they will, with the Divine Blessing, become instruments of usefulness to the Jews. It may also be expected, that boys of promising piety and talents shall hereafter be selected from the school, to be educated for the same end. Upon the whole, therefore, your committee humbly trust that you will be furnished, in due time, with instruments, not only to carry on the Jewish Mission, but greatly to enlarge it, and this as soon as your pecuniary means shall enable you to do so.

Foreign Occurrences.

Your committee have to report, under this head, that the Rev. J. F. Nitschke, a Moravian minister resident at Nisky, in Upper Lusatia, having, under the direction of your committee, undertaken a journey into Poland, to inquire into the state of the Jews, an account of his tour has been printed in the Jewish Repository. The information derived from this source is of an encouraging nature. It appears that in different parts of Germany, particularly the Prussian States, many of the Jews are casting off the yoke of their fathers' traditions; and though there is much reason to fear that in many instances they embrace deism, or scepticism, in the room of their ancient attachment to Judaism, yet this is not universally the case. At Breslau, in Silesia, within a few years, upwards of thirty Jews, and among them some families of great property, have by baptism been added to the Christian Church. At this city, Mr. Nitschke learnt that a baptised Jew, was expected to preach in the Lutheran Church. He attended the service, and found a numerous auditory assembled, among whom were also several Jews. A young man entered the pulpit, who delivered a pleasing testimony, with convincing arguments, and with fervor of heart, from the Gospel for the day, Mark vii. 31-37, on the Divinity of Jesus, and on his beneficent miracles, whereby he had evidently proved himself to be the Son of God. This interesting young man, who was a student at the University of Breslau, became the companion of Mr. Nitschke in his journey through Poland. His name as a Jew had been Abraham Wertheim; but, on the occasion of his baptism, he was named Julius Edward.

In confirmation of the statements of Mr. Nitschke, information has also reached your committee, that many Jews have, within a few years, embraced the profession of Christianity in Bohemia.—Indeed, the numerous applications which have been made to your committee by Foreign Jews, to be received under the protection of the London Society, are corroborative of the fact, that a spirit of inquiry has arisen among that people. It is particularly among the German Jews that this spirit is most discernible. Since the last Anniversary Meeting, your committee have been under the painful necessity, from the state of their finances, of refusing applications made to them

*Our readers will remember that we noticed a few weeks since the arrival of Mr. Frey in New-York, where he is constantly preaching to crowded assemblies.—Ed. Recorder.]

for employment by about twenty foreign Jews.

Female Department.

In the First Annual Report, it was stated that four Jewesses had been admitted into the Female Asylum. During the last year thirteen persons have been admitted; of whom one has married, four have been placed out in service, four have returned to their homes, and four remain at present under the protection of the Society.

The Report then appeals, in the forcible words of the Ladies' committee, to Females in particular, on behalf of a School-house for the girls. Having urged various reasons in support of that measure, it proceeds to detail the chief

Obstacles to the future progress of the Society.

The most serious of all the obstacles which oppose themselves to the efforts of this Institution, unquestionably is, the great difficulty of finding employment for the Jewish converts, so as to enable them to earn an honest subsistence. As the nature of this obstacle is not sufficiently understood by the public, it is necessary for your committee to enlarge upon it.

By the ancient institutions of the Jews, every male, of whatever rank or property, was bound to learn some trade, or mechanical employment, to enable him to earn an honest subsistence, in whatever situation he might be placed. When the Jewish polity was destroyed, and the Jews were scattered among the nations, this wholesome provision seems to have been entirely obliterated.—It was necessary, that the word of the Lord should be fully accomplished, that this people, once so highly elevated above all the nations of the earth, should, for their sins, and particularly their great crime of crucifying the Messiah, drink to the very dregs the cup of wretchedness and degradation. It was said to them by Moses, *Among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind.*—Being deprived of all civil immunities, by the laws of the different nations amongst whom they have dwelt; and being cut off from all domestic and social intercourse with these nations, both by the inveterate prejudices existing against them, and by their own religious observances; the Jews have during their long captivity, been universally a people of dealers and pedlars: their habits, their occupations, and consequently their propensities and vices, have chiefly been those connected with buying and selling. The wealthy among them have been engaged in pursuits of foreign commerce, or banking and money lending; but the poorer Jews gain their living by retailing small articles, or purchasing old clothes, and by practising all the arts of circumvention. Jews of the poorer classes who have families usually send out their children to shift for themselves when they reach the age of 14. A shilling or two being given them to begin with, they purchase some oranges, or other articles of small value, which they retail in the streets of the Metropolis; and thus earn a scanty and precarious subsistence; in seeking which they are early initiated into the arts of fraud by day, and the haunts of debauchery by night. Those who can give their sons a little more capital make them shopmen or clerks: few of them become artificers, or learn a business; or, if they do, it is chiefly exercised among the Jews. Thus there are Jew Bakers, Jew Tailors, &c.: there are also a few Jews who exercise the trades of pencil-makers, glass-cutters, and watch-makers.—It arises from the deplorable and wretched circumstances in which they are thus placed, that almost every Jew who applies to be instructed in the principles of Christianity must be provided for, either by receiving a weekly allowance or by being put to work; for the very fact of his attending a Christian place of worship exposes him to excommunication by the Synagogue, and he becomes an outcast from his own brethren. The prejudices against Jews are also so strong among Christians, and their distrust of them so great, that it is almost impossible to find employment for a Jew in any Christian Warehouse or Workshop. There have been instances in this Metropolis, of all the journeymen in a shop threatening to strike work if a Jew were admitted as a journeyman.

What then is to be done under such a combination of untoward circumstances? As reason and Scripture unite in pointing out the evil of permitting any to eat the bread of idleness, the only expedient seems to be, that of establishing some manufactory, or workshop, to give employment to Jews who profess a desire to embrace Christianity.

After detailing the particulars of the Society's Printing-office and Basket Manufactory, the Report adds—The above establishments are, however, not nearly large enough to receive all the youths from the Boys' School. There are, at present, six boys under the protection of the Society, of an age to be put out as apprentices. As it is designed to give apprenticeship fees with them, all that is required is, that pious Christian Masters should be found, who are willing to bring up these youths in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

After some remarks on the Finances of the Society, and a sketch of the extraordinary circumstances which distinguish the history of the Jews, it is added—

Your committee conclude by fervently praying, that the God of Abraham may speedily fulfill all his promises to his ancient people, and that the songs of praise for their redemption, which are predicted in the following sublime and beautiful passage of the Prophet, may soon be heard in this highly favored Christian Nation:—*Thus saith the Lord, Sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations: publish ye, praise ye, and say, O Lord, save thy people, the remnant of Israel. Behold! I will bring them from the north country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth, and with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child and her that travaileth with child together: a great company shall return thither. Hear the word of the Lord, O ye nations, and declare it in the isles afar off, and say, He that scattereth Israel will gather him, and keep him as a shepherd doth his flock, (Jer. xxxi. 7, 8, 10.)*

Receipts and Expenditure of the Year.

Receipts on the General Account, £8791 17 8
The Expenditure, 9436 18 0

Receipts on the Building Account, £1130 16 8
The Expenditure, 1464 17 10

TRACT SOCIETY.

First Annual Report of the Charleston (S. C.) Tract Society.

It is with feelings peculiarly grateful, that the Board of Managers of the Charleston Religious Tract Society make this, their first Report of their proceedings. And in taking a retrospective view of the last year, they cannot but say—hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

The distribution of Religious Tracts had been heretofore effected by Individuals, or at most by one or two Societies, whose means were comparatively limited. But we now celebrate the anniversary of a Society composed of all denominations of Christians, who, without reference to the smaller differences, which divide the Church on earth into different parties, united as a band of Brethren, and as the children of the same heavenly Father.—A Society, whose sole object it is to distribute Religious Tracts, and of them, only such as contain those doctrines of our holy religion, and those practical and experimental truths, in which all Christians agree, and from which none dissent. These Tracts are not intended to serve the purposes of a party.—They are not intended to perplex the honest enquirer after truth. They afford no food to the metaphysical reasoner. But every thing is so plain that the way-faring man, though a fool, can understand; and he who runs, may read; while the Philosopher himself may be instructed. These Tracts are more especially intended "to rouse the attention of slumbering Sinners to the great concerns of their souls; to turn their views from the vanities that perish to the glories of the gospel, by which they must be judged—to awake the prayerless—to encourage the timid—to console the sorrowful—to instruct the ignorant;—and to direct the enquirer to the fountain of truth." How beautiful is it to see Brethren dwelling together in unity! and such is the spectacle exhibited in the formation of this Society. It is indeed one of the signs of the times, which preceded the coming of the Lord in glory, that his people shall see eye to eye, and speak the same language.

During the past year the Managers have received upwards of twenty thousand Tracts, nearly the whole of which have been distributed, as appears from the Librarian's report. Offers were made, and generally accepted, of Tracts to all the public institutions of this city—the Orphan house—the Poor house—the Prison—the Ladies' Benevolent Society—the Ladies' School, and the United States naval force established here, have had a portion of them. Independent of those taken by the members, vast numbers have been sent into the interior parts of this and the neighboring States; and they have every where been received with gratitude, and perused with interest and attention—nay—with avidity. Indeed there seems to be but one sentiment about them. They have produced, and are producing the most beneficial effects. The Profane Swearer in some instances has been made ashamed of his evil practice by reading "the Swearer's prayer." The daughters of gaiety and thoughtlessness have been brought to serious consideration by means of "Parley the Porter." It cannot be doubted that the "history of Dinah Doudney, or early piety," has arrested the attention of the young, whilst the "Daryman's Daughter," "the Cottager's Wife," "the Power of Truth," and many other biographical sketches, and accounts of triumphant deaths, have afforded instruction and entertainment to all. How often have the bereaved and afflicted found a source of consolation in the "Token for Mourners"—and the doubting, trembling Christian, been encouraged by means of "Growth in grace."

In order to proceed in the most systematic manner in extending far and wide the benefits of the institution, the managers have appointed agents in various portions of the State, to whom a certain number of Tracts have been assigned

for distribution. This measure has produced the effect of increasing the number of members; and thereby enabling the society to enlarge its ability to do good.—They entertain sanguine expectations also that by this means a number of Auxiliary Tract Societies will eventually be formed.

During the year past the Board has received as a donation a number of French and Spanish translations of English Tracts.—Some few have been distributed in this city. But as there is a greater probability of their usefulness in Louisiana, they have been ordered there. A copy of each has also been forwarded to the New-England, the New-York, and the Philadelphia Tract Societies, with the expectation that one or other of them may reprint them, and thus multiply the copies.

When the Managers take a view of the origin of this Society, which a year ago, was so small in numbers, but now has become a great company, it would be the basest ingratitude not to acknowledge the divine power and agency over the minds of men. No sooner was this Society instituted, than multitudes flocked to it, and willingly gave of their substance to assist the good work.—No sooner were its principles understood, than opposition, from a mistaken view of its intention, entirely vanished. And there is not the least probability that a hostile sentiment exists at this moment, in the breast of any individual. The Board therefore have no doubt, that as the Lord has hitherto helped us, he will still continue to provide for its welfare and usefulness.

[From the report of the Treasurer it appears that since the commencement of the society there have been 241 annual subscribers whose subscriptions amount to \$241
20 life subscriptions, 200
11 donations, 75
Making in all 272 names, producing to the society, \$516

An alteration in the Constitution of the society is contemplated, requiring two dollars instead of one from annual subscribers and fifteen instead of ten from life subscribers.]

OWHYHEAN PRINCE.

[In the Recorder for Sept. 24, p. 155, we mentioned that George Kummoore, a young Owhyhean prince had been recently discovered in Boston, and sent on to Connecticut, to receive such an education as shall qualify him for future usefulness among his countrymen. We are happy to state that on his arrival at New-Haven he was treated with much kindness by several charitable ladies, who furnished him with clothes and every thing that could render him comfortable and happy. George is now at Guilford, Conn. pursuing his studies under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Vaill.—The following letter published in the Religious Intelligencer was written to one of his Benefactors. "We insert it," says the Editor "not from any particular merit there is in it; but as the first essay of a child in knowledge. We give it, that the christian public may judge for themselves, whether their charities, bestowed on these interesting young men, will be lost or not."

North-Guilford, Oct. 1, 1816.

HON. & DEAR MADAM,—You was so kind as to request me to let you know where I was going to live, I have undertaken to let you know the situation I am in. At this present time I am studying with the Rev. Mr. Vaill. He treats me very kindly and wishes me to seek after religion, and get a good education and return to my country again. I hope I shall not meet with the hardships that I have been through for a few years past. We thank Providence that I have fallen into the hands of Christians. I hope it will be provided so that I can go back to my country and do good among the people. Here is one my countrymen lives with me. His name is John Hoonoree, he says that he wants religion. I believe we are in a fair way of getting it, if we try for it. But if we do not try we must not expect it. I have seen Obookiah.—You told me to tell him to write to you and let you know how he proceeds in his learning. I am now learning the Owhyhean language. This friend that lives here with me is a great benefit to me, for he can learn me the Owhyhean language. I can learn him the English language. I hope we shall prosper and be prepared for another world. I think it is time for me to begin to think of these things. We have got to leave the world sooner or later. I think it will be better for me to stay here a few years longer than to return to my native country as I was going in the ship Congress, a ship of the Navy. I should have been on my passage now if I had not come here with Dr. Morse. I am very glad I did not go. I think it will be better for me and for my father to stay here and receive a good education than to go back in the situation I was going in. I hope I shall be a benefit to my father if I should ever return. I hope it will be provided so that I may return again, but I must seek after God. He will help me through this world. I hope I may be prepared for another. I think it will be our own fault if we do not get religion, for we have had enough said to us. It is put into our minds that we may seek after religion. I hope I shall for time to come endeavor to do something towards God.

Hon. and Dear Madam, this is the first letter I ever wrote to a friend, and I

hope it is not the last one. I was with great pleasure, and I hope receive one from you in a few days. Vaill has put an addition to my father's name, so I thought it proper enough. Obookiah would be better for me to have of my father Kummoore, and if ever should return back again, be better for to have my father have an English name. You excuse me, for this is the first letter I wrote, my education is very poor. I can in a few days write a better must conclude, I am dear madam your friend.

GEORGE P. KUMMOORE

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Vaill, accompanying the above.

"NORTH-GUILFORD, Oct. 2. " Astonished myself at the progress of young Kummoore, I thought per to give you a testimonial of his progress. I have corrected his spelling. I need not tell you the ingenuity of his pen, in his parent. In mildness of temper, manners, he comes not behind. Should his life be spared, should he become pious, he would be a bright acquisition to the school, proposed mission to his countrymen. My two heathen scholars are devoted to their studies, and I see the way of their becoming, at time instruments of usefulness."

Religious Intelligencer.

Heathen Superstitions.

The following anecdote, from the Hon. and Rev. James Hays, first Anniversary of the Hibernian Church Missionary Society, much interest all persons who are anxious of ascertaining the extent of Superstition among the people of the East.

A tribe in India, called the chichly live by offering themselves as guinea pigs to treatise and on tracts; to which, instead of seal after signing their names of abode, as is customary in tribes, they affix the figure of a significant of the dreadful secret they have given; for, if the seal be broken, the Bhaunt process house of the offending party, presence destroys either himself or his family.—The object of security for a feeling of religion and moral obligation—to submit Bible for the dagger—and the God for the fear of man.

Worcester County Religious Society.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the society was held at Westminister 18th ult. The society is well embraced three important objects:—to aid indigent young men of talents, in the acquisition of education, with a view to the Ministry;—to afford pecuniary aid to American Board of Commissioners Foreign Missions;—to aid churches and societies in maintaining the preaching and of the gospel." The society has their patronage the last year men, whom they aided, in a degree, by expending for the \$390 20. They assisted four destitute churches, one of which encouragement, has settled a minister. They expended for their benevolent American Board of Commissioners Foreign Missions, \$154 88.

Several respectable Female and Cent Societies have been within the county the past year. Total receipts of the society, amount to 2754 dollars. 1141 were received at a singular meeting on the 18th ult. penditure during the past year, 1141 dollars. The following gentlemen elected officers of the society, during year.

Rev. REUBEN PUFFER, D.D. Nahum Fay, Esq. Vice-President. Rev. Benjamin Wood, Secretary. Rev. Joseph Coffe, Treasurer. Rev. Cyrus Mann, Auditor. Rev. John Crane, D.D. Gen. James Humphreys, Rev. William Bascom, Rev. Warren Fay, Dea. Daniel Moray.

Any individuals or societies feel disposed to aid the objects of the society, are invited to contribute. The money, transmitted to the Hibernian, or left with the Hibernian, in Worcester, will be applied according to the desire of the generous donors.

Another Bible Society.

On Thursday 20th Sept. a respectable assembly convened in Lexington, Kentucky, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners Foreign Missions. Having received reports of its expediency, after a long and interesting discussion, it was adopted, and the officers of the society elected.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From South America.

A Trinidad newspaper of the 18th September, received in New-York, states that Sir Gregor McGregor commander of a division of the Revolutionary army in Venezuela has been totally defeated. McGregor himself was killed, his body salted and sent to Caracas to be exposed. Another account states that the Royalists were defeated by McGregor, and that Cumaná had fallen into the hands of the patriots. The above is of a piece with all our intelligence from that quarter are almost uniformly contradictory.

From Mexico.

Verbal accounts from Havana state that General Apodaca the Viceroy of Mexico had marched from Vera Cruz, where he lately arrived from Havana, for Mexico; on his way, he met with a party of Revolutionists, amounting to 4 or 5000 men, and after a desperate action of about two hours, the Revolutionists were defeated with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and 70 prisoners.

Independence of Buenos Ayres.

Capt. Bartlett, arrived at New-York on Sunday last from Buenos Ayres, states that when he sailed, (1st Sept.) all was quiet there. The dissensions which had existed were amicably settled, and all parties had submitted to the new independent government.

Spanish Navy.

A Spanish Navy List, for 1815, gives the number of vessels of war, belonging to that nation, at 112—of this number, 4 are of 114 guns—1 of 86—1 of 80—10 of 76—4 of 74—2 of 70—3 of 68—1 of 64—1 of 60—1 of 56—1 of 44—4 of 40, (one of them since destroyed at Havana by fire)—13 of 38—1 of 6—1 of 24—6 of 20—21 brigs, from 10 to 18 guns—and 29 schooners, from 1 to 18 do. In addition to the above, several fast sailing American vessels have been purchased at Havana, &c. and taken into the service. Most of the ships are in ordinary.

Four Spanish vessels have recently arrived at Havana, from Africa, with 1500 slaves.

Lord Exmouth's Fleet.

The following is a correct list of the fleet composing the Expedition against Algiers:—
Queen Charlotte, 100 guns, Ad. Lord Exmouth,
Albion, - - - 74, - Rear Ad. Penrose,
Impregnable, - 98, - Rear Ad. Milne,
Superb, - - - 74, - Capt. Edwards,
Minden, - - - 74, - Capt. W. Paterson,
Leander, - - - 50, - Capt. Cheatham,
Severn, - - - 40, - Capt. Hon. F. W. Aylmer,
Glasgow, - - - 40, - Capt. Hon. A. Maitland,
Hebrus, - - - 36, - Capt. Palmer,
Granicus, - - - 36, - Capt. Wise.
Sloops Britomart, Mutine, Hevon, Prometheus and Cordelia; with several gun and mortar brigs.

The following are the names of the Dutch squadron under Ad. Capellan:—
Melampus, - - - 40, - Sophia Wilhelmina, 44
Diana, - - - 40, - L'Amiral, - - - 44
Daguerd, - - - 36, - Eendracht, - - - 44

The King of Württemberg has acceded to the treaty of the Holy Alliance.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

New-Orleans Resolutions.

At a meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans, held on Thursday the 19th ult. in consequence of the attack upon the Firebrand, the following resolutions were moved, and the sense of the meeting having been separately taken upon them, they were carried unanimously, with the exception of the last, which, however, was adopted by a very large majority.

Resolved, That the cowardly attack made by the Spanish squadron upon a small vessel of war of the U. States, on the high seas, excites our highest indignation: that the circumstances which accompanied & followed this attack are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honor of the nation, if suffered to go unrevenged.

Resolved, That the indignities and even stripes, inflicted on our brave seamen, when, not expecting any hostility, they had put themselves in the power of an overwhelming force, must corrode the mind of every American, until the remembrance shall be erased by ample expiation.

Resolved, That the assertion of the exclusive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the officers of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is insolent, and if not abandoned ought to be resisted with the whole force of nation.

Resolved, That should a recourse be had to arms to procure satisfaction for these injuries and insults, we will cheerfully incur the risks and make the sacrifices incident to such a state of things, and hereby pledge ourselves to our government to support the measures they may think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, That the king of Spain, in demanding of the United States, through his minister Don Onis, a cession of part of the territory of the State of Louisiana, evinces as well a disposition to find pretexts for hostility with the United States, as an utter disregard for the solemn obligation of treaties, and that we never will consent to the surrender of any portion of our fellow citizens to the dominion of corruption, cruelty and superstition.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to transmit these resolutions to the President of the United States, together with a respectful address declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag; and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes and Davezac are appointed said committee.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that the commanding naval officer on this station ought to proceed to take immediate satisfaction for the insult offered to a vessel under his command, and to the flag of his country; and that if he should have taken steps to inflict a prompt and adequate punishment upon the authors, we highly approve the same, and feel the greatest confidence that his doing so will meet the approbation of his government and his countrymen in all parts of the Union.

JOSHUA LEWIS, Chairman.

PETER K. WAGNER, Secretary.

[We are happy to find that the spirit which breathes in the above Resolutions finds no encouragement in any part of our country. From the best accounts it appears that the meeting was got up by certain individuals who feel an interest in involving this country in a war. Sober and disinterested people in New-Orleans, who are acquainted with all the circumstances of the affair are not disposed to be much excited.]

From the National Intelligencer.

The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New-

Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron; and the hope has been repeatedly expressed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this and prevention of future similar indignities. The public may rest assured, that there is nothing like indifference felt on this subject at the seat of government. All our naval force in that neighborhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and, lest hostilities should be seriously intended, the Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, has been ordered to cruise in that sea. Our naval force, thus strengthened, leaves nothing to fear from continued hostility, if it be meditated. Measures will also of course be taken to secure a reparation for the injury sustained, prompt and proportionate to the importance and aggravation of character which shall appear, on examination, properly to attach to it. [The frigate Congress has left the Navy yard, and anchored off Long-Wharf, Boston.]

Indian Tribes.

A letter from Nashville, Tennessee, to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, dated Oct. 2, states that General Jackson has succeeded in securing the object of his mission to the southern tribes of Indians. From the Chickasaws, it is said, that he has procured a relinquishment of all the land they claimed north of the Tennessee river, amounting to at least ten millions of acres. It is conjectured, and also their claims to part of the Creek cession, for which he covenants on behalf of the U. States to give them \$10,000 yearly for ten years.—This cession is important to Tennessee and Kentucky. From the Cherokees he obtained a relinquishment of all the claim they have to the lands considered as included in the Creek cession, and the reserves north of the Tennessee river, for which he covenants to give \$10,000 a year for eight years. The Indians settled on farms to be secured the peaceable possession of them, or paid for their improvements.

Fire at New-Orleans.

On the 28th ult. a fire broke out in New-Orleans in the lower part of the city, and consumed two squares, perhaps 30 or 40 houses; among the rest the new theatre. The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. The French population were the chief sufferers.

Daring Robbery in Philadelphia—On Tuesday night [15th inst.] about 11 o'clock, a gentleman returning home, was accosted by a man very genteelly dressed, at the corner of Lombard and Seventh street, who requested to be told the hour. The gentleman drew out his watch, and giving him the required information, crossed the street, and from some one immediately received a blow from a stick, across the face, which lacerated him in a shocking manner. He fell, when the villain placed his knee upon the breast, and his hand in the turn of the neckcloth, while another, whom he believes to be the one who first accosted him, robbed him of a valuable gold watch, and two dollars in notes. They then fled, leaving part of the shirt of one of the victims in the possession of their victim, who cried murder, and for the watch, but without effect.

Highway Robbery—The New-York papers mention that a Mr. B. C. Gale was knocked down a few evenings since in Broadway, and robbed of his watch. Mr. G. recovering, pursued the ruffian, and with the assistance of the city watch, arrested him. The watch was found the next morning, the robber having thrown it away in his flight.

At the Supreme Court of the State of New-Hampshire, recently holden at Keene, a case was tried in which *Pedlar Day*, sued John L. Dexter, a Quack Doctor, for damages, for malpractice in his profession. In attempting to cure a sore on the plaintiff's ankle, which the defendant pretended was a cancer, he destroyed the flesh and muscles, to the bone, cut off the tendons and cords, and entirely destroyed the use of the ankle and foot. It was stated by respectable surgeons, called as witnesses, that the treatment was grossly improper. The defendant pretended to have acquired his skill from the Indians. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, \$400, damages.

Dartmouth College.

Thirty-three students have entered this College since the last Commencement. The Medical Lectures by Drs. Smith, Perkins, and Mussey, commenced on the 2d inst. Between 50 and 60 Students (exclusive of Members of College) now attend, and the number is increasing.

The following gentlemen are chosen Representatives to Congress from the State of Connecticut. All, excepting the two first, are new members. Timothy Pitkin, Jonathan O. Mosely, Sylvanus Backus, Charles Denison, Samuel B. Sherwood, Thomas S. Williams, and Uriel Holmes, Esquires.

At the General Election which recently took place in Ohio, Gen. Thomas Worthington the present Governor, was opposed as a candidate for re-election by James Dunlap. Governor Worthington is probably re-elected.—Gen. W. H. Harrison is elected a member of the Fifteenth Congress, and also a member of the present Congress, to supply the place of John M'Lean, resigned.

William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, is appointed by the President of the United States, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Dallas, resigned.

We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Crawford in the War Department. As the business of that office is not now very urgent, it is possible the vacancy may not be immediately filled.—*Nat. Int.*

Melancholy—On the 1st inst. the brig Three Sisters, Lane, master, bound from Savannah to New-York, put in at St. Simon's, Georgia, in a storm. The Capt. came on shore and ordered a boat with several negroes to go on board the vessel, (about six miles distant) to assist his mate and crew several of whom had been taken sick the preceding day. On going aboard, the negroes found the second mate lying dead on the cabin floor, and the first mate, six seamen and two passengers, all sick and unable to bary their dead. They were all brought on shore. One of the passengers, Samuel Luke, an old man died the next day. The mate and all the rest are very sick, and their recovery is doubtful.

One hundred and twenty-five passengers have arrived at Philadelphia, in the Dutch brig Ceres, from Amsterdam.

ORDAINED.

In East-Hadham, Conn. on Wednesday the 23d inst. the Rev. Isaac Parsons, was ordained colleague pastor with the Rev. Elijah Parsons of the first church and society in that town.

Thermometrical Register.

Oct. 12—18, 1816.

Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
D (in 2 PM) 50	SW	W c'dy, clear, clear
12 46 55 30	W	SE W c'dy, clear, clear
13 48 55 45	W	SE W c'dy, clear, clear
14 52 55 52	SE	NE E c'dy, rain, rain
15 54 58 56	N	SE E c'dy, clear, c'dy
16 56 59 55	E	SE S c'dy, c'dy, clear
17 53 56 38	SW	W NW c'dy, c'dy, c'dy
18 39 49 43	NW	NW NW c'dy, snow, clear

MARRIAGES.

In Exeter, (N. H.) by the Rev. Mr. Abbot, Alexander H. Everett, Esq. of this town, to Miss Lucretia O. Peabody, daughter of the Hon. Oliver P. of Exeter.

At Milton, by the Rev. Mr. Gile, Mr. Joseph H. Hayward, merchant of this town, to Miss Mary M. Davenport, daughter of Isaac D. Esq. At Salem, Mr. Moses Stephens, to Miss Sally Beckford, daughter of the late Capt. Jonathan Beckford.

At Newbury, Mr. Henry Little, to Miss Phebe Little, daughter of Deacon N. Little. At Newburyport, Mr. Jonathan Moulton, of Yarmouth, N. S. to Miss Mary Kimball, of Gloucester.

In Framingham, Mr. James Dodd, of Boston, to Miss Ann Clark—Mr. Aaron Butler, of Boston to Miss Mchitable Greenwood.

In Boston, Mr. John Bowman, to Miss Charlotte White.—Mr. Alpheus Gurney, to Miss Eliza Gore, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah G.

DEATHS.

In prison, at Cadiz, the celebrated General Miranda.

In Paris, Bourbon county, (Ken.) Gideon Madison, Governor of Kentucky. In consequence of this event the Government will be administered by Gabriel Slaughter, Lieutenant Governor, for four years. The constitution does not provide for a new election.

In Lexington, (Ken.) Samuel Hunt, Esq. aged 71—formerly, and for a great number of years, Preceptor of the Latin Grammar School, in Boston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1765.

In New-London, Mrs. Abigail Elliot aged 40, late widow of Mr. Euclid E.

In Cortland, (N. Y.) Capt. Caleb Keep, aged 73, a native of Mumson (Mass.)

In Fayetteville, (N. C.) Mr. Calvin Weeks, a native of Boston, aged 17.

In Hartford, (Conn.) Mr. Hart Forbes, 27.

—Mr. Charles Waterman, aged 56.

In East-Hartford, Mr. Timothy Burnham, 35.

In Providence, (R. I.) Mrs. Ann White, wife of Mr. Ebenezer W. aged 72.

In Smithfield, Mrs. Martha, wife of Timothy Parsons, aged 76. Also her sister Esther, wife of Mr. Israel Rust, aged 65.

In Sherburne, the Rev. Elijah Brown, late Pastor of the Church of that town, aged 72.

In Lincolnville, (Maine,) Philip Ulmer, Esq. aged 65 years. He was an active officer in the Revolution.

In Stoneham, on Tuesday last, William D. Stimpson, in the 25th year of his age.

In Quincy, Capt. Joseph N. Arnold, 52.

In Stoughton, Miss Lucy Palmer Richmond, aged 19, daughter of Rev. Edward Richmond.

In Dedham, Miss Catharine A. Kilton, 17.

At Roxbury, Susannah, wife of Aaron W. Weld, aged 38.

In Boston, on Sunday, very suddenly, David Sears, Esq.—Mr. Richard Marshall, aged 50.—Widow Lydia Holland, 84—Mrs. Betsy Crombie, 47, wife of Mr. Benjamin C.—Joseph Rayner, son of Mr. Thomas Edmonds, aged 4 years.—Mr. Joseph Murrick, 40—Mrs. Hannah Vose, 34, wife of Mr. Elisha V.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Recorder, residing within this state, who have not yet transmitted their subscriptions for the current year, are reminded of the convenient opportunity which is offered by the meeting of the Representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature. The Agents of the Recorder will be considered as continuing their agency, unless notice to the contrary is given before the close of the year.

Oct. 22.

"O. P." 25 Cents.

THE MUM'Y will remain in town but a few days longer, and that all who wish to avail themselves of the last opportunity of viewing this very great curiosity, the admittance is reduced to the "old price," 25 cents. Exhibition from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. at No. 3, Cornhill-Square, up stairs. 6sp Oct 29

Book Binder and Working Stationer.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a chamber in Congress-street, No. 4, opposite the Exchange Coffee-house, where he intends carrying on the Book binding business in all its various branches, together with making Backgammon, Chess Boards, Port and letter Folios, Pocket books, Memorandum cases, and all kinds of Stationary work.—Account books, of all descriptions, manufactured in Patent or common Binding of the best materials and superior style, and at the shortest notice. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN PRATT.

N. B. Backgammon Boards, Pocket books, Port Folios, repaired as above. Oct 29

Clergyman's Almanac for 1817.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 33, Cornhill. The CLERGYMAN'S ALMANAC, for 1817, containing a great variety of interesting communications—price 9 dollars a groce, large size; \$4.50 small size. Just received as above, a few copies of the Merchant's and Ship Master's Ready Calculator, exhibiting at one view the solid contents of all kinds of packages—price \$2. Also, Dr. Watts' Sermons on the World to Come, \$2.25. Oct. 15.

ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

DR. INGALLS will commence his course of Lectures in Boston, on Wednesday, the 20th of November next. For terms, apply at No. 4, School-Street. Oct. 15.

NEW INVENTION.

MACHINES constructed upon an entire new principle, for cutting Straw, Hay, & several other articles, warranted good, can be had of S. BALDWIN, on the shortest notice, at No. 69, Middle-street, Boston. Oct. 22.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and SHOP, in Newbury-street. Enquire at No. 61, said street. Oct. 22.

Mission Society.

The Foreign Mission Society, Conn. held their fourth annual meeting in the first society in the city, Sept. 17th. From the Treasurer, it appeared that the Society, since the last meeting, had received 70 cents, have by the society previously to the last meeting, was 60 cents, making in the whole, 130 cents, contributed by the support of Foreign Mission Society. The following persons were chosen for the present year, viz: V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

From Rev. Mr. KUMMOORE, V. Presid'ts, V. Secy, V. Treasur.

Poetry.

NATIVE POETRY.

WE present the following as a specimen of the short poems which will accompany the "Fall of Palmyra," by N. H. WHEAT. The work will be shortly put to press at this office.—*Middlebury Standard.*

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

WAXY Night her lonely shades has spread
Around the way-worn wanderer's head,
How welcome is the distant gleam
Of cottage taper's twinkling beam,
To guide and cheer his devious tread,
By marshy fen, or mountain stream.

True is the wilderness of life,
When o'er us gloom the shades of strife—
When adverse fortune's tempests roll,
And beat upon the troubled soul—
There beams athwart affliction's night,
With rays of peace, an holy light.
O! 'tis that bright and lovely star,
Which guides the wanderer from afar;
Which smiles upon the brow of even,
And holds its course in mid-way heaven.

MARK'ER thou the rainbow's beautiful hue,
In yonder eastern sky of blue!
A moment—and its tints shall fade,
And all its glories sink in shade.
Or dost thou mark upon opening flower?
'Tis but the blossom of an hour;
Its leaves shall by the winds be strewn,
And where it bloom'd, no more be known.
The solid globe shall pass away,
The fleeting atom of a day—
The Sun, and every lesser light,
Shall all be quenched in endless night—
Yet shall the Star of Bethlehem shine,
A light of origin divine:
And when the flood of ruin streams,
That star shall brighter shed its beams:
It shone upon a Saviour's birth,
And chad'd the gathering gloom of earth—
No cloud obscures its holy ray,
Its torch was lit in realms above—
And from the shrine of boundless love,
It flames with heaven's own lucid day.
When is fulfilled Jehovah's grace—
When other orbs no more have place—
'Twill light the IMMENSITY OF SPACE!

Miscellany.

MAINE CONVENTION.

[During the session of this Convention, a committee, consisting of 25 members, was appointed to report a Constitution; a protest of the minority against the proceedings of the Convention was read and ordered to be inserted upon the journals; and Messrs. Holmes, Davis and Peble were appointed to draft an address to be laid before the people in the name of the Convention. The Convention adjourned to the third Tuesday of December next. The following is the

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to examine the votes and for other purposes, as finally passed with amendments.

The committee appointed to examine the returns of votes on the subject of the Separation of Maine from Massachusetts and report thereon, and also to inquire what further measures it will be expedient to adopt, to obtain the consent of the Legislature of this Commonwealth to such Separation. Also to consider the report on the memorial of John Low, Jr. and others against the votes from the town of Lyman, and also the memorials of the inhabitants of Mercer and other towns concerning said Separation, have attended to that service, and ask leave respectfully to report in part—

That they have examined all the papers and documents purporting to be returns of votes from the towns and plantations in Maine, which have been committed to them, and find that a very large proportion of those votes are incorrectly or illegally returned.

In nearly half of those returns the question which was to have been submitted to the people, was imperceptibly or erroneously stated.

Very many of the meetings appear to have consisted of other persons than qualified voters. In several towns certain descriptions of voters appear to have been excluded.

In this state of the votes, your committee feel a reluctance on the one hand, in excluding the expressions of the opinions of any portion of their fellow citizens, possibly correct, and on the other, in admitting any return which may be the result of imposition or fraud.

If other considerations or views of the subject can authorize them to dispense with a strict or rigorous scrutiny, their inclinations urge them to the adoption of such a course. But, inasmuch as the memorial from John Low, Jr. and others relating to the improper and unfair conduct in the officers and voters of the town of Lyman, was specially referred to your committee, they were obliged to give it their particular consideration. It appears to your committee that after the meeting was opened, a motion was regularly made, put and carried, that the voters be polled, to see who were for, and who against Separation; that though this course was objected to, it was carried into effect. Thus, in a town where the majority was decided against a separation, were its advocates designated and pointed out, before they were allowed to carry their written votes. Thus were a portion of the citizens deprived of the privilege of expressing their opinions without inspection, and subjected to the influence of powerful men, and the census or disapprobation of a vindictive majority—your committee have, therefore, rejected the return from the town of Lyman.

By recurring to the second and third sections of the act concerning the Separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper and forming the same into an independent State, we find that the Convention is authorized to form a Constitution, provided a "majority of five to four at least of the votes returned" are in favor of the measure. The meaning of the word majority, is doubtful. This word is sometimes understood to mean the excess of one number over another, and sometimes the excess of half the whole number. Exclude the words "a majority of" in the second and third sections of the act, and no doubt remains but five years to four years, or five nines of the votes returned, would be required—but your committee do not feel authorized to say that these words have no meaning.

In the report of the committee prefixed to the act, it appears to have been the intention, that the expediency of separation should have been decided, by "an assembly of men charged with the most solemn duties;" meaning no doubt a Convention of delegates chosen by

towns. Here the delegates would have been in proportion to the number of majorities in each corporation and not in proportion to the aggregate majority of all the votes returned. It is understood that the bill as first reported to the Legislature, authorized the delegates to decide on the expediency. It was however so far amended as that on the day for the choice of delegates, the inhabitants of the towns, districts and plantations, qualified to vote for Senators, were to give in their written votes on the question proposed in the act; and a majority of five to four was required. As the delegates must be apportioned according to the respective majorities of their towns, so on the question of Separation, the majority of years in the towns and plantations in favor must be, to the majority of years in those opposed as five to four of the votes returned. The corporate majorities of years must be placed in one column and those of years in the other, and each added—Then, as five is to four, so is the aggregate majority of years in the towns and plantations in favor, to the aggregate majority of years in those opposed. In this way only, can your committee give a meaning to the word majority, as contained in the second and third sections of the act.

The whole number of the votes returned, including those subject to the exception mentioned, is 22,316

The years are 11,969

The nays 10,347

The whole aggregate majority of years in the towns and plantations in favor is 6031

The whole aggregate majority of years in the towns & plantations opposed 4409

Then, as five is to four, so is 6031 to 4823, the nays required—but the majority of nays is 4409 only. Hence it appears that, upon this construction of the act, there is a majority of five to four, at least, of the votes returned, in favor of the said District's becoming an independent State.

Your committee are aware that it has been the popular construction, that five nines of the votes returned, are necessary. But they apprehend that this construction has prevailed rather from the use of an expression not contained in the act, than from a necessary import of the words themselves. Where this act is doubtful, it should receive such interpretation as shall best comport with the public will. That will has often been decidedly and unequivocally expressed. On the twentieth of May last, the single question of expediency was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority. On the second of September, with the terms and conditions before them, and the groundless alarms of expense to the people, and embarrassment to the coasters, the citizens of Maine, by the majority here reported, have decided the question again. And they are here represented by a majority of delegates in favor of the measure. It is expedient, therefore, that this Convention should give such construction to the act, as shall best effectuate the hopes and gratify the expectations of the people of Maine.

But your committee further to recommend that this Convention act without deliberation and advice. The Legislature of Massachusetts will soon be in session. No inconvenience would arise, in consulting their wishes or asking their opinion. Should they, as they undoubtedly will, confirm this construction or otherwise explain and modify the law, so as to give effect to the voice of this majority of the people, much dispute would be prevented and great satisfaction afforded to the opposers of separation.

But if contrary to all reasonable expectation the opinion and decision of Massachusetts should be unfavorable, we could at an adjourned session of the Convention adopt such measures as should be proper and expedient.

But in the report of the committee, prefixed to the act, we find it conceded, that "expectations have been authorized, that the Legislature of Massachusetts would consent to the proposed separation, when the declared wishes of a majority of the people should be developed in favor of the measure." And we have no doubt that, with the present commanding majority, Massachusetts will give such fair and rational interpretation to the law, as shall carry into effect the "deliberate wishes" of the people of Maine.

Confident that separation must be declared, your committee would recommend that as soon as may be, a constitution of government should be prepared to be presented to the people of Maine. But if in the opinion of the Convention too much time and labor would be required before so important a document could be matured, they would propose an adjournment to some future day, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose should sit in the recess and report a constitution at the next meeting of the Convention.

In this stage of the progress of the people of Maine to independence, it is proper that they should apply to Congress for their admission into the Union. It is also important that a law be passed, so that in case of separation our coasting trade should be secured from additional embarrassment. Should the Legislature confirm their consent, Congress at their next session would admit us into the Union.

Your committee have considered the memorial from sundry inhabitants of Mercer and other towns complaining that they have no delegates in the Convention, and they are satisfied that in forming a constitution these and other towns and plantations are entitled to be heard. They can however, devise no other remedy (except what may be contained in that part of the constitution which shall provide for amendments) than an application to the Legislature so to amend the act as to admit those towns and plantations not represented, to send delegates to this Convention at its next meeting. Your committee therefore ask leave to report the following resolutions—which are submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN HOLMES, Per Order.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the votes returned be referred to the next session of this Convention to be held by adjournment.

Resolved, That provided all those papers and documents which purport to be returns of votes should be legal and correct, the whole number of years is 11,969—That the majority of years in the towns and plantations in favor of Separation is 6,031—That the majority of years in the towns and plantations opposed to Separation is 4,409. And that the majority of years as aforesaid is to the majority of years as aforesaid a majority of five to four at least of the votes returned.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make application to the Legislature of Massachusetts to ratify and confirm its consent that the District of Maine shall be a separate and Independent State.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed to report a constitution for the Commonwealth of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make application to Congress for the admission of Maine into the Union upon the same footing as the original States.

Resolved, That the same committee be dis-

rected to endeavor to obtain an alteration of the law of the United States, that in case of separation our coasting trade should be relieved from additional embarrassment.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, they adjourn to the second Tuesday of December, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. then to meet at this place.

Resolved, That the committee a point to report a constitution for the Commonwealth of Maine, be directed to suspend all proceedings on the subject committed to them, until the result of the application to the Legislature of Massachusetts be known.

Committees appointed agreeable to the foregoing Resolutions:

For reporting a constitution.—Messrs. Holmes, Dunn, Bodwell, Hobbs, (Waterbury) Widgery, Foxcroft, Ingalls, Spring, Davies, Thompson, (Lisbon) Neal, Burley, Chandler, (Monmouth) Davis, Cushman, Bond, Weston, Prescott, Hooper, Turner, Seal, Moore, Allen, Merriam, Kinsley, and Leavitt.

To make applications to Congress.—Messrs. Holmes, Chandler, and King.

To address the Legislature.—Messrs. Davis, (Augusta) Chandler, Preble.

DEATHS.

In Paris, France, on the 4th of July last, of a pulmonary complaint, Mrs. Grace Grellet, wife of Peter Grellet, Esq. of Paris, and eldest daughter of Lt. Governor Ingalls, of New-Haven, Conn.

In Hungary, Michael Krauss, a farmer, aged 125 years. He had been married three times. By his first wife he had 22 children, and 2 by his second. At the age of 114 he was married for the third time.

In Frankfort, (Kent.) suddenly, Harry Innis, Esq. Judge of the United States' Court, for the district of Kentucky.

In Baltimore, Matthew Chapman, executed for murder.

In New Utrecht, (L. I.) after a short illness, Doct. John Gamge, aged 51 years, a native of Cambridge, Mass. and for upwards of 30 years a resident of New-York.

In Middlebury, Conn. Eli Bronson, Esq. 74. In Brookfield, Connecticut, on the 28th ult. Mr. Solomon Baldwin, aged 33. He was graduated at Yale College in 1812; and was the discoverer of the Marble Quarry at Milford.

In Salem, N. Y. a boy about seven years old, son of Mr. Jason Burgess, was run over by a cart wheel, and instantly killed. The cart was loaded with stalks, and enveloped with a cloud of dust, which prevented the driver observing the boy until after the fatal event. He had been running after the cart, and hanging on behind to catch a ride, and was probably in pursuit of this pleasure, when thrown under the wheel. Little boys and girls too often indulge themselves in playing on the highway, thoughtless of the danger to which they are exposed from the sudden and rapid passage of horses and carriages. Parents would certainly do well to inculcate among their children the lesson which is taught by this distressing dispensation of Divine Providence.

At Richmond, (Vir.) Mr. Henry G. Heth, Capt. Stott, and a seaman one of Capt. Stott's crew. The circumstances were as follows:—Mr. Heth was returning from a visit to Capt. Stott's ship, lying at Bermuda Hundred, the Captain and three seamen in the pleasure-boat with him; the Captain commanded the helmsman to make the sail taught, and hoist the jib: the helmsman observed, that the breeze was fresh, and she had already sail enough upon her.—The Capt. repeated his orders in more peremptory terms; the sail was made taught, and the jib flown. In a few seconds the boat capsize, dpt in the stream, but was righted nearly full of water, which with the weight of the ballast, was sufficient to sink her in ten feet water. The mast standing upright, and the top projecting above the water.

The helmsman states, that Mr. Heth, who was near him, sunk with him, and grasped him by the coat. They rose, and again sunk together.—when the seaman contrived to disentangle himself from his companion by throwing off his coat. But they again sank together, when Mr. H. seized him by his shirt—but by a violent effort he disengaged himself, and rising, swam from the spot. Mr. H. sunk to rise no more! A small vessel, that was within 150 yards of the fatal spot, immediately put out her boat, and received the swimming seaman. A Portuguese sailor, who could not swim, and clung suspended in that situation, with his head above the water. He too was taken in by the boat which had saved his companion. He says, that while clinging by the mast, he saw the captain swimming towards the shore, which he would have succeeded in reaching; but, with a view perhaps of succoring his unfortunate guest, he turned about and was making for the spot, when the Portuguese, whose attention was at that moment otherwise engaged, lost sight of him. He is supposed to have been exhausted, and sunk. His corpse has since been found.

The saving boat succeeded in raising the sunken vaw, and Mr. Heth's body was found entangled in the wreckage. It is said, that he exhibited signs of animation, but, though he was carried almost immediately to the shore, the confusion was so great, as to prevent the necessary steps being taken for his resuscitation—until it was too late. The spark of life was quenched for ever. One of the seamen is also missing—and is supposed to be drowned.

Thermometrical Register.

Oct. 5—11, 1816.

Thermometer	Wind	Weather.
5:38 50 50	SW	hazy, cldy, cldy
6:48 52 42	NW	clear, cldy, cldy
7:40 48 38	N	cldy, clear, clear
8:36 51 53	W	W clear, cldy, clear
9:48 66 52	W	W clear, cldy, cldy
10:52 54 52	E	E cldy, cldy, rain
11:48 56 50	NE	SE cldy, cldy, cldy

REMOVES.

DAVID FELT has removed from Suffolk Buildings, to No. 10, State-Street, corner of Congress-street, and over the shop of Mr. John Kunz, where he offers for sale,

A large assortment of Account-Books, such as Ledgers, Waste, Journal, Cash, Sales, Invoice, Letter, and Record-Books, warranted to be made of the best Paper and bound in a superior style, with or without Patent Spring Backs, some of which are bound in Russia; together with a variety of other Books, such as Notes, Receipts, Memorandum Books, &c. with an assortment of Paper, all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be bought in any other shop in Boston.

Books ruled and bound to any pattern, and at short notice, as usual.

BOOK-BINDING done with neatness and dispatch.

Aug. 14.

London Hats, Bonnets, Plumes.

WILLIAM BARRY has received by the Galen from London, and offers for sale, at the Boston Hat Store, No. 1, Old State-Street—a complete assortment of Ladies' Misses, and Children's Beaver Bonnets, of the latest fashions, full trimmed, with Plumes to match. Also, Gentlemen's real superfine Beaver Hats, Children's drab, green under, plain drab, and Devonshire brown, do. Servant's glazed, do.

PLUMES.

Ladies' and Misses' drab, black, white, green, seal and blue, ostrich and down Plumes.

Hats of American Manufacture, From the New-York, Philadelphia and Boston manufacturers. Some REAL FINE Hats, at the low price of five dollars. Youth's and Children's drab, and black fur, do.—red, black, and green morocco Huts, of superior fabric—Men's and Youth's black felt Hats—Youth's drab and brown, do. Together with a large assortment of three dollar Hats, constantly kept on hand, of every neat workmanship.

FURS.

Beaver, Raccoon, Muskrat, Camel's Hair, Red Wool, Rabbit, Turkey Hares Wool, &c.

TRIMMINGS.

Galloon Binding—Regency Binding—Tabby Velvet—red, green, black and white Morocco Skins—Draw Cord—Looping—Bands and Buckles—colored Cambrics, &c. Likewise, Cards, Blockline, Glue, Paper, Bowstrings, Silk Hat Covers, white and yellow Tinsel Bands, &c. which are offered on the lowest terms for cash or notes, with approved endorsements in Boston.

3m Oct 8

REMOVAL.

HENRY MESSINGER, respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has removed from No. 76, State-street, to

No. 6, Exchange-street, the store lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Damer, and directly opposite Messrs. Wainwright & Jackson's, where he will constantly have on hand, a very complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Hats, foreign and domestic, from the most approved Factories, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at fair prices.

The Proprietors & wholesale Customers of the Boston Hat Factory are informed, that their orders for Hats will be attended to by him as usual.

Having a very commodious Store, and centrally situated, he offers his services to Dealers in Furs, in the disposal or purchase of that article on commission; also for the sale of Merchandise generally.

Cash and the highest price given for Shipping Furs.

Oct. 4.

HARD WARE.

NEWELL & DANA,

No. 6, BROAD-STREET.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from England, a very extensive assortment of low priced CUTLERY, and Birmingham Goods, which they offer on good terms, for Cash or approved credit.

2m Oct. 1.

HARD WARE.

HOMES & HOMER have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, Amsterdam and Bristol, an extensive assortment of

Cutlery and Hard Ware Goods, which they offer for sale on good terms, for cash or credit.

Also, on consignment, an Invoice of best Bristol Crown Window Glass.

Oct. 1.

GROCERIES.

WILLIAM B. BRADFORD, Jun.

No. 4, south of the Old Market-House, HAS for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of

West-India Goods and Groceries.

—SUCH AS—
Fresh TEAS
Sugars
Coffee
Chocolate
Spices

—SUCH AS—
Mace
Cloves
Nutmegs
Cassia
Allspice
Pepper
Cavender

—SUCH AS—
FRUIT.
Raisins
Figs
Currants
Prunes
Almonds
Peanut Nuts
Castana do.
Filberts

—SUCH AS—
WINE.
Madeira
Sicily
Sherry
Vidua
Lisbon
Port
Malaga

—SUCH AS—
SPIRITS.
Brandy
Rum
Gin
Cherry

—SUCH AS—
English & Am. Porter
PICKLES.
Capers
Anchovies
Olives
W. I. Peppers
SAUCES.
Soy
Catsup
Essence of Anchovies
Quin Sauce
Harvey do.
Mustard
Sweet Oil
Mustard Seed
Canary do.
Rice
Oatmeal
Starch
Saltpetre
Fine Salt
Dim Fish
Ludigo
Floor Mats
Brooms
Punch Seives
Market Baskets
Isinglass
Sperm Candles
Wax Tapers
Spanish Segars
American do.
Sharroots, &c. &c.

Of the above at Wholesale.

20 casks Smyrna Raisins

100 boxes prime Muscattdle do.

20 drums Sultana do.

10 sacks Almonds

20 do Filberts

10 bils Castana Nuts

10 do Picana do.

30 boxes Capers, Anchovies & Olives (assorted)

20 kegs fresh English Mustard

50,000 Spanish Segars, prime quality

20 cases Florence Oil

20 baskets Bordeaux do.

20 boxes Pipes

1000 Entry Mats, assorted sizes

1500 lbs real pure ground Ginger

200 lbs excellent Cayenne Pepper

all of which are offered on fair terms.

Oct. 1, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being about to embark for the southward, on account of his health, has appointed ASA WARD, of Boston, to be his lawful Attorney, with full powers to act for him during his absence. All persons indebted, are hereby called upon to make payment to said Attorney.

Oct. 15.

AARON HARDY.

Proposals for

A UNIVERSAL G.

& DICTIONARY OF

ANCIENT AND

MODERN

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY

OF

THE

UNIVERSAL

GEOGRAPHY

AND

HISTORY